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the corps which was still intact. This he did, however, and with his reformed lines he gave victorious battle to the thinned lines of Early. It was the sudden conversion of defeat into victory. There was error on the part of the Confederates in not pressing the retreating enemy early in the morning and dispersing the Sixth Corps. The reason given for this has usually been that the Southern soldiers behaved badly. Early himself accepted this theory. General Gordon denies it explicitly. The failure to press Sheridan's disorganized forces, says he, was due solely to the orders of Early. It was Gordon himself who led the turning column which broke the Federal left. As quickly as that event was accomplished, he made arrangements for surrounding and crushing the Sixth Corps. Before these could be carried into effect Early rode on the field. To Gordon's announcement of his further plans he said: "This is glory enough for one day; they will go of themselves." These facts Gordon related in his report of the battle, but his report did not reach Lee's hands, for what reason we are not told; and consequently it does not appear in the published records of the war. Gordon's evidence on this point is clear and substantiated by the statements of credible witnesses now living. He believes that but for the restraining order of the commander-in-chief it would have been impossible for Sheridan to have rallied his troops within striking distance of the Confederates. As to the charge that the Southern troops behaved badly, by which is meant that they dispersed to plunder the enemy's captured camp, this is denied. They stood in line, says the author, for hours anxiously expecting the orders that would send them forward to complete the work which they had begun. Gordon's statements are strong, and it seems probable that they will withstand the fire of controversy, should it concentrate upon them.

J. S. BASSETT.

The United States in Our Own Time: a History from Reconstruction to Expansion, being an Extension of "The History of the Last Quarter Century". By E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1903. Pp. xxxviii, 961.)

THIS is an attempt to review the political and industrial life and progress of the country during the past third of a century. Dr. Andrews begins with 1870 and closes with 1903. In his survey of this period he includes everything that has entered into the life of the American people. He discusses politics, business, law, combinations both of capital and of labor, strikes, lynchings, floods, earthquakes, and expositions. Apparently he accepts Mr. McKinley's dictum as to expositions being "time-keepers of progress", as he devotes space to every one since 1870. There is a fair account of the various frauds which characterized Grant's administrations, particularly his second term, with no attempt to minimize the President's shortcomings in connection with them. Indeed, in all his estimates of men Dr. Andrews is eminently candid and fair. The general summary of Congressional Reconstruction methods and results is very

good. The author seems to have grasped quite clearly the fundamental fact which from the first doomed this plan of Reconstruction to failure and ultimate overthrow : that in the end the intelligence and property of a country inevitably will control and administer its affairs. He is an admirer of Mr. Hayes, and would agree with Ingersoll that probably the country needed such a President just at that time. It is equally as apparent that he would not follow Ingersoll in estimating Hayes as merely "a pretty good plaster".

Even for a popular work the book has too much the appearance of having been constructed out of lectures and magazine articles. It purports to bring "history", especially industrial history, right down to date. It has a word even on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Yet in many places the treatment stops with a date by no means recent, according to the standard of the book. This gives the appearance of old matter worked over without proper revision. A discussion of the development and resources of Texas which fails to mention Beaumont oil can scarcely be called recent, even though published in 1903. Particular attention is given the South and the negro. An entire chapter (XXV.) is devoted to the subject, but it is made up of material and data from the eleventh census, taken fourteen years ago. A map is given (p. 757) which shows the ratio of colored to total population, but its date is 1880. A table (p. 761) exhibits the growth of cotton manufacturing in the southern states, but it comes down only to 1894.

The book makes no appeal to the student. It does not pretend to. It falls naturally and properly into the class of essentially popular works of history. This is true of its text, method, and illustrations. It would be mere captiousness to scrutinize such a book with a view to parading its minor inaccuracies of statement. Its evident purpose is to furnish the general reader with a fairly and honestly presented summary of events within its period. It may be commended as creditably accomplishing this object.

ALFRED HOLT STONE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party: a Political History.

By J. S. WILLISON. (Toronto: George N. Morang and Company, Limited; London: John Murray. 1903. Two vols., pp. 472, 451.)

THESE volumes present a battle-field of controversy to the reviewer whose political camp is not that of Mr. Willison; but if they rouse the spirit of debate, it is because they are an excellent plea for the cause of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals rather than because they are written in a mood of narrow-minded partizanship. Mr. Willison not only stands in the front rank of Canadian journalists, but is a representative of the best aims which journalism sets before itself in our day. His defense of the Liberals as a party is based upon his advocacy of the principles which have prompted them since the days of confederation. That he heightens the strong points of his case and tends to glide over thin ice is but